THE SUMMER RETREATS.

STANLEY HOUSE BRIDGEFOR. June 19, 1804.

ent at Bridgepor. The Guests ot the Stanley House New York Ladies Daily Amusements Value of Real Estate Rise of the City.

Eeing a daily reader of your paper, and of eres of letters addressed to you from all sections of the country, by sprightly, piquant cormappendents. I have been occasioned no little surprise slightly tinged with indignation (for my sojdurn of two weeks has so pleased me that I am already somewhat jealous of its claims,) that not one of them has thought proper to enbighten you as to the claims of this chtful little city; particularly of the unusual attractions extended to the careworn denizens of your metropolis, in the Stanley House, not only through the rare management of the character of its inmates. During all my migra-tions for the past ten years through the sum-mer months, in search of the air, comfortable secondations, and pleasant society, I have never before been so nearly satisfied.

Among those from your city who are at pre-ment boarding here, and the objects of especial esteem are Mrs. Q.—s, whose exquisite taste in dress elegance of figure, and large monopoly of attention from those of the other sex, would, lear, create envy among, here consequences fear, create envy among her compeurs, a not that unmistakeable goodness of naivette of manner, and complaisance to all, render her irresistably a universal favorie; Mrs. P—y also, and her sister, Miss A—riends of the former lady, contribute largely to car entertainment. The elder Mrs. P— is a remain of much intelligence and dignity of character while her sister besides possessing all the modern accomplishments of a miss of eighteen, is known throughout the country as the saivette of manner, and complaisance to all

wonder all equestrienne."

Beating riding, and pic-nicing are extensively colored. The latter spreies of amusement I am given to understand, are gotten up here in an unusually delightful manner; but I not speak from experience, not as yet having the honor of an invitation to attend one. e place generally selected is called Parlor ck, situated about twelve miles up the Houstanic Railroad, a most remantic spot, var-ried by woods, rocks, and waterfalls, command ing at one point a magnificent view of Long island Sound and the adjacent country. The manner of return from these excursions b traly original; no locomotive is used, the local property of the state o

The carriage roads about the place are most

The carriage roads about the place are most excellent, and the drives are enjoyable at every paint of the compass. The fishing is becoming very good also; and I am told that at certain seasons of the year, blue fishing is not excelled by Fire Island or Eton's Neck.

The city, in point of growth, is as rapid as any other in the State, and real estate is rising rapidly. To sum up, I am pleased with the place and my visit; and, in concluding, allow see to advise you to improve your first leisure to passing a day or two at the

STANLEY HOUSE.

Our Montreal Correspondence. Hotel Donegana, Montreal, July 20, 1854. Visiters from the United States-Hotel Accommodations .- A Tour Around the City-

Objects of Interest to the Traveller. I see by the HERALD, you are full of panics h New York-great panies, small panies and

Moderate panies.

The only panies we have here are caused by he boats from the Falls and Saratoga, freighted with many of the F. F .- as they style them in old Virginia-from the States, and it is worth a trip here to see with what grace they are received by our accomplished landlord. I used to think nings could beat the world at the old City Rotel in New York, in making strangers feel at home, but I think the mantle has fallen on Dailey, of the Donegana. Since I last wrote to you, I have been quite busy examining the many objects of interest in this city. Yesterday, I had a sight of the fox hounds at their kennels just out of the city. They have a fine pack of lifty or upwards, under the charge of an old huntsman, who has had them in training for the last twenty years, and looks like a chip of the old block of English stock. The pack, and also a kennel of red foxes, which they keep an hand, so as to be sure and have the game ready, is supported by a club of this city, con-sisting of many of the first people, who take great delight in steeple chases, fox-hunting, red costs, top boots and other accompaniments of

My next visit was to the studio of a genius I suppose all artists are geniuses. The public appear to appreciate his talents, particularly in the way of the king of beasts, and the striking effect of "Carpenter's lions" is the talk of the city.

They are also finishing a new Court House They are also finishing a new Court Rouse, built of a fine limestone, resembling much to appearances our granite, but working much confer. The building is very fine, and will be a great ornament to the city, and a terror to evid doers, I suppose. They also have a good sized prison, which looks rather antique, but contains, as one of the turnkeys informed me, about the hardend and fifty pressurers. On my asking the property of the services hardend and fifty pressurers. On my asking one hundred and fifty prisoners. On my asking if any were in for serious crimes, he replied:-

if any were in for scrious crimes, he replied:

"No, only for horse stealing, burgiary, &c."

Speaking of horses, a sight of the artillery barracks stables will well repay the lover of the borse, to see the fine specimens of that noble animal in that service. They are all imported, and a finer stable of draught horses can rarely be seen. The stables are kept elean as possible, and I should judge that the privates of that branch of the service bad plenty of exercise—cleaning borses, harness, a.e., which is regularly performed at the sound of the burde. Each borse has its name and age on a sign above its head, and all show good breeding as well a good keeping.

Yourne.

Our Cape May Correspondence.

CAPS MAY, July 21, 1854. The Herald, its Readers and Cotemporaries - P. Hetels and Season Pops-Bailing, Seenery Amuerwents and Opera.

I wrote you last week from this place. Whother you published my letter or not, however, I cannot may, for I have not seen the consecutive numbers of the Expand since it should have reached you. F By the way, the HEMALD is received very irre

goinrly here. How a this? We all want to read it every day; and when it misses, as I repeat it frequently does, we are in a very bad way. Canalur, your agent, is a good fellow; but he wants stirring your agent, is a good fellow; but he wants surrang up, now and then, like other tolks. I have applied the soft side of the poker to him hore. Tribunes and Times are flying about on the Island now and then. Like the vile ougs that haunt this region by night, however, people generally are dispused to awid them. There are rank, that icaded abolision, and dismined in the cose, while the other looks an ay from the british harder, and of rous right into it. In other words, the Tribune is openly wiesel; and like the highway man it oxelies at thuse our admiration by its courageous wickedness, while the Times excals and skulks, telking the tulage and yet coles the mesticst that the lot hand not in the words, however, to make those pay, I somose.

Mistrable a hole as this Cape hisy indically is, in many if not most respects, there are some redeming leafures about it. The crabs, cysters and terming leafures about it. The trabs, cysters and terming leafures and form Baltimers and farther south, are coloring to look upon, and highly agreeable to convert with.

The hotels here are many of them full. I attended the bop of the United States on Monday, Congress Hall on Tuesday, and the Columbia liet over allow. The bottle here are many of them full. I attended the bop of the United States is made up of some retics of Guagle's, the Generals, and influed some retics of Guagle's, the Generals, and influed bands, with Beims Maller as a leader. It plays up, now and then, like other tolks. I have applied

bands, with hielms Mailer as a leafer. It playsuper bly. The band of Congress Hall might be better. At the Columbia they have hasder, by Burgfeldt, a most accomplisher arint. The details in other respects are good. I anderstand a second grand hop is to take place at

probably an elitically announced a concert for the same evening. There will unquestionably be a large attendance. Harvood is a good fallow, but a very impulsive one. I made his acquidnance a perfect stranger, and I have received from him many kindnesses, which I here cordinly a know-

To return to the Mount Vernon. It is bound to pro-To return to the Mount Vernon. It is bound to prosper, and the house is spacious, new, well famished, well situated, at d will have, wher completed, all the appliances of a first class house. Toure are now some four hundred and fifty scople staying within its lofty walls; yet one can bardly find them. Ween the complement of the house—fifteen hundred—is attained, possibly they may be seen. What i say the Mount Vernon is upon the strength of a very brief and slight acquaints ce with the proprietor, as well as a visit or two paid to the premises in the course of my walks.

The hatbing is fine. Yesterday the whole bea course of my walks.

The hathing is fine. Yesterday the whole beach, for at least three quarters of a mile, was black with people. Many pretty girls dashed into the surf like porpoises, now and then exposing a white ankle, and a small piece of the continuations upwards, to the kene-at distress of batchelors like myself. Ab me! Then there were nervous and phithisticy old gentlemen and fat old ladies, with betweentides of every age, mascaline and ferminine, all dancing up to getter, with their rainbow-hued costames.

Somebody tried to give a concert here the other night, and falled, I suppose, as I have not seen a person who attended. Show people make a great mistake in visiting watering places, unless they are "tremendous fine." No or e wants to stew in a hot hall for an hour to witness an indifferent sight, or hear an indifferent singer. Helms Muller has arranged a series of promende concerts, an editor who is sejourning here tells me, the first of which will be given next Wednesday evening. The music will be instrumental, and, of course, will do.

Sha Gulla.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BURALD.

New York, July 22, 1854. New York, July 22, 1852. I saw a very unkind letter from your correspondent at Cape May, published a short time stace in your really valuable paper. It spoke in very unfaterms of the location and prospects of the new Mount Vernon Hotel, giving those who cover have Mount Vernor Hotel, giving those who ever have heen at the Cape an erroneous impression in regard to it, its proprietors and its future management. The writer of this has been there, and can assert as a fact that it is one of the fuest located houser on the Cape—its size is already known, its future management is to be revealed.

A letter received by me to-day from one of the guests, (and there are already add new in the buse), asserts that it is one of the most comfortable and best ventilated houses he ever was at, and he is a tax eller; that so far, he has no cause to complain of the table, nor of the attendance; that they have

traveller; that so for, he has no cause to complain of the table, nor of the attendance; that they have been taken by surprise by the number of applications for rooms, being only proposed for about 700 guests this year; that they will have to refuse should any more apply, and that already some of the families have engaged saits of rooms for the next season. This does not well corroborate the exertion in the letter referred to, and it is a pity that there is not more magnanimity displayed towards a new and magnificent undertaking like the dount Vernon Hotel at

magnificent undertaking like the Mount Vernon Rotel at

Drennon Springs, July 15, 1854.

Grand Ball.—Fachionable Intelligence.—Charming Ladic, &c.

We had at this pleasant watering place a most delightful ball on Thursday evening last. Everything went off in time style. There was not, his true, the large crowd and jum that renders most gatherings of the kind so unpleasant, but an agrecable company of 50 or 100 persons. The dancers ecjoyed it to the fullest extent, Cunningham's music enlivering the company. The supper was gotten up by our old filend Shields in the thest style. Wine il wed freely and the dancing was resumed after supper and continued until the small hours of the morning.

Amongst the ladies whose presence graced the ball room were Miss Mary C.-r. Miss Harrist B.-r. Mirs Getevieve F.-r. Miss Leonara K.-r., and the anniable Miss Cordelia M.-y. of Frankfort. Miss Anna D.-s. and Miss C.-k. of Henry co.; Miss B.-k., of Circinant; the charming little bestesses, Miss Mattie and Ellen Shields, and many other beautiful ladies who did not join in the dance.

Dresnon is certainly one of the most delightful watering places in the west. The quality of its water is unsurpassed, being every variety of sulparr and chalybeate. There is a nleasant company here, and all are erjoying its coel shady walks and reficeabing breezes. Of course, we often wonder why the city prople will coop themselves up this hot weather in their close rooms, and almost suffocute, when they can go to such a pleasant place as Drennen in five hours' travel. The pleasantest route is by railroad to Eminence, where hacks, up to the arrival of the way train, are ray to bing visiters through without any detention whetever, over a pleasant and shady road to the Springs.

A JOLLY TAR SAILUTG UNDER FALSE COLORS—12

A JOLLY TAR SALLIE UNDER FALSE COLORS—!! is nothing new to the readers of yellow covered its reature to meet with a terrificially thrilling tale, of which the hero is a marine Bloomer, who, for the purpose of revenging some diabolical crime perpetrated by a monster in black whiskers and picatical gear, or for the more romantic purpose of following, energyfic, the dublous fortunes of a blue jacket and duck trouners, resolves to conceal her sex by taking in all the female carvass and doming the habiliments of a "jolly tan." These nautical yarms are not altegether fiction, for instances of females who have put on sailor's garb and lived in the forceastle, have occurred, and the disguise has been successful. The latest case of this kind, that we have neare of, we brought to light, in the city, Thursday night, in the following manner:—Officers Currier and Tripp, who become to fight, in cost city, theretay high, in the following manner:—Officers Currier and Tripp, while on the Rokeut for some "game," were proceeding along North street, when the attention of one of them was drawn towards a party of sailors, who were talking rather loved. The peculiar tone of the voice of them struck one officer as being rather too mustcal and sweet to emanate from the rough and brave body of an Old Sail, and intimating his segmentary to his branches officer, they went on to and brave body of an Old Sait, and intimating his suspicion to his brother odicer, they went up to the party and engaged in conversation with them. They were soon satisfied that beneath the thine jacket of one of the sallors a soft and tender heart was benting, and, as quardiance of public, morsis, the officers incurbit lither only to take the supposed female sailor to the station house and live algate the subject. In carrying out this wise and victuous resolution they encountered some resistance, but long finally succeeded in getting to the stationics with their suspected uncher. Here the most delicate mad unpleasant part of the officers' duties were to be perioded. The suspected one would confuse nothing, and even showed a good deal of parific the skill when the officers alcunded to appreach her. The daty was painful, but the law was inflexible and plain, and she officers was inflexible and plain, and she officers developed that the efficient suspicious were correct. That the efficiers suspicious were correct. That, in mot, she cent by exercising their force soon overnow rise their prisoner, warrearon, finding reasiance useless, she reluctantly contend that the
efficers suspicions were correct, that, in rack, she
man a woman. The efficers been questioned her in
regard to be previous history, when she informed
them that she sailed under the name of Frank Lesfle, was a native of England, and had followed the
sen about tea years. On her last your so she shipped
as the rard on bears of an England are shown have lying
at one of the whatves, and the stated that during
the whole of the meatives witch induced her to no the whole of the meatives witch induced her to no some as sailer's gard and profession, the realist that
the story was too long to be tool. After some finther conversation the cili wa farrished the fe-rale
solice with the best bed gage in the staten house,
and the rext morating allowed her to estura to the
vessel. We would inform those who are gaving to
the conversation of "frank Lesio," that she is
of moration at ature, has a fine form, rood features,
and complexion, and is, as pear as we can guess,
about weatly years of age.—Beston Heraid, say "...

Dearmor an Eccusters Characters.—The Frankfort (Ny.) Commonworth Ress:—Jesoph Hasting, Esc. of the translature, Ky., died on Sharday, July 1, after a long diseas. He was a talented, well read, and optical man, but one of the mest escaptare of mortals. No one, we believe, ever heard him toll where he was born, or who his kindred were, or whether he had any or not. It is supposed, however, that he was a nilve of Penergiesms or New densey. In early life he was not a portrait of Lol. Joe Daviess, who was a portrait printer, and was in Kentucky carly enough a excent a portrait of Lol. Joe Daviess, who was a balled in lattil in 1937. The partrait is in processing of that, fram Daviess, of Harrodaburg, profiler of the calinat and gifted Colonel. Atternation Mr. Haskins studied live. He resided for a time at Lexington, but about 14 for 1820 removed to Harrodabure, where he came, and his death. To we several these elected trythe Kentucky Lexindatore, severag there elected trythe Kentucky Lexindatore, severag there correspond main his death. To was several time charted to the K attacky legislature, several the first, we lieb even in 1825. He was recover married but lives and died a strang team coung stanger with action of affinity or a self-time of financial till age must have been some dispared.

DERAPTEL Acers, ST.-Two PERSONS KILLER We learn from two an sobres of the steen, the ca-glies company had night, that two hisses glienced to a carriage, containing three persons and a driver, took right on Vice street a. III, white descending the same towards the city, and a. U. 44 a very raide rate cown the kill. The horness a cre thrown out, and two terms a latter gire and a vaccinetic country of the two persons, a latic girl and r voting onto (names onknown) were almost instantly a field. The driver and the other humate of the carriage was bloken to pieces, and both horses were much a fitted. St. Lant's Republican, July 19.

NORTHVIELD HOUSE, ROXBURY, Vermont, July 19, 1854. Trip from New York to Vermont-The I ton Institutions-The Newly-discovered American Marble Quarries at Roxbury. On Saterday last the members of the Bo

of Aldermen and Councilmen of New-York,

who were specially nominated as a committee

by the steamer Empire State, en route for Boston, for the purpose of visiting the American Verd Antique marble quarries at Roxbury, Verment, with a view to ascertain the quality and applicability of the material (discovered there in such vast quantities). for use in the erection of the proposed building for the law courts in the Park. in New York. In consequence of a thick fog on the river the steamer was obliged to measure her paces, and keep blowing most discordant music all sight, in order to prevent a collision with other vessels. We were, therefore, some hours late in Boston, arriving at the Revere House between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday morning. The committees, who were accompanied by Mr. Charles Alden, the agent of the quarries, consisted of Aldermen Voorhis and C. H. Tucker, and Councilmen Kimbark, Frye, Schenck, Sammis and Beldon, and were oined in Boston by Mr. Sampson, the President, and Mr.Kendall, a large stockholder of the Com pany. The other officials, Mr. Whitman, the Treasurer, and the Messts. M'Caines, met the party at Rextury. In Boston it was apparent that some of the puritanical rules heretofore in force were somewhat relaxed. Smoking in the streets and on the Common, that magnificent promenade even on Sunday, seemed to be a general custom, in which colored as well as white people in dulged most f cely. The afternoon was dull, gloomy, with a thick cold mist from the river, which rendered it dangerous out doors without an overcoat, while the thermometer with you in New York stood at 88 or 90. On Monday morning the New York committees were waited on by the Mayor of Boston, and a delegation from the Common Council, consisting of Aldermen Odiron, Dunbam, Williams, Dingley and Drake; and Councilmen Plummer, Tilton. Goodwin, Rogers, Drew, Clark and Jones, who, after refreshments, at which there were some complimentary toasts on each side, conducted the visiters from the "Empire City," to view the court house, jail, house of correction, and the court house, jail, house of correction, and poice telegraph office, whose wires are ramified throughout the whole city. Its workings were clearly explained by the operator. It appears that if a fire occurs in any part of the city the fact can be instantly communicated to the City Hall from metal boxes which are placed at every conspicuous corner, the keys of which are left at the nearest hotel or public cores and also with the policemen and of which are left at the nearest hotel or public store, and also with the policeman and watchman of the district. Thus, if a fire is observed by a passer by, he sees printed over the telegraph bex where the key is kept, and (the policeman or watchman not being forthcoming) he can procure the key, and communicating with the head office by simply turning a creak, the alarm is spread over the whole of Roston in the space of a few minutes. The Boston jall is a perfect "model prison;" it consists of a centre octagon building, with four wings radiating from the North. South, East and West, covering a great surface of ground, divided into eight stories, and each story containing eight cells; the galleries are of ground, divided into eight stories, and each story containing eight cells; the galleries are of iron, and extend the entire length of the block. The centre octagonal building, which contrasts fareibly with the low, dull, damp and gloonay Tembs of New York, measures seventy-nine feet eight inches square, and eighty-three feet eight inches in height above the surface of the ground. It is two stories in beight, the lower one of which contains the great kilchen, scullery, bakery and laundry, and is on an uniform level with the lower story cells. The upper story is as one great central guard and inspecting room, reaching central guard and inspecting room, reaching from the celling of the first story up to the roo of the building; this room measures seventy sto feat four inches square, and contains the galle ries and staircases connecting with the galle ries around the outside of the cells in the three wings. The floor of the centre octagonal build-ing is metal, and all the galleries and pillars of the same material. The whole edifice is are proof, built on an airy site, with the most thorough ventilation and a spirit of cleanliness which reflects the highest credit on the sheriff and his assistants, reigns throughout. The entire cost of the structure was somewhat mes 75,000; and to its admirable details, the c rement of New York, to whose lot it may fell to erect a city jail, would do well to achere as closely as possible to the architectural design and internal arrangements of the Boston jail. The House of Correction was next visited, and exhibited a wholesome state of industry, where the inmates were employed at various trades. The party then returned to Boston and partook of the cospitalities of the city government, where, after dimer, good speeches and sentiments of numicipal and State fraternity were interchanged and responded to. Councilman Furnham Planmer being the lion and the oraof the evening.
On returning to the Revere House, the n ws

the deaths of Justice Merritt, and N. B.

whole of the New York delegation On Tuesday morning the party set out for crucial passing the manufacturing town of Vernent passing the manufacturing town of Lovell, along by the river Merrimac, which, it is said, turns more spindles than any other flow of valer in the world. Since the establishment of the railroad there is no traffic on the Merrimac, except an occasional raft that may be seen floating with the current. The somery is devious, picturesque and beautiful. On the same route is the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, celebrated for its manufacture of de laines—a place of but seven years growth; and now possessing a promitted of over the property. name a pace of a population of over twant three theorems scale. The next place we not is another Falls, where the scanless be y, scherally in use with New York incremats read factured. The party next stepped at prantactured. The party next stepped at the beautiful though simple and unpreceasing village of Concord, which boasts of furnishing a President for the United States. The village is heapily situated in a plane having a wooded all or one side, and the river idertinack on the other. Mayer have and Colonel Gove, a distinguished concumparary of General Pierce in the Mexican war, and who now holds an important office in the State department, waited on the New York committee, and showed them like village from the cupola of the Sonate the village from the capela of the Senate Fouce. Further on the route there is a small village of Shakers, consisting of three families, and numbering alout one bundred and fifty persons. We next reach the White river junc-

persons. We next reach the White river jane-tion where you have ample provisions to make the best of a trief delay. From this the scenery is very grain, with afternate views of wood said water, deep ravines and rustic little huts crowding to the water's edge.

The party arrived at Northfield on Tuesday night, between this and ten o'clock, and put up at the Northfield lieuse, conducted by Ma-jor Burnham strom New York—one of "I mo t quelous and admirably conduced country ho-ces I have over been in. Four hundred travel-lers can be accommodated leve, and the house was so full this evening, that many were obliged to suffer the inconvenience of tying two in a to suffer the inconvenience of tying two in a bed. In the exercing, the committees proceeded to Rexbury, to view the American Verd Antique marble quarries, which are situate in the n mediate vicinity of the Vermont Central Ealfroad, Roxbary, and cover an inexhaustible area of about one handred and fifty acres. The quarries consist of eight outcreps, ranging in height from ten to one in mored and a ven feet above the level of the road. Five of them lie at the foot of the casterly slove of one of the Green Mountain ranges, and their produce can be placed upon the cars by derrichs standing

upon the quarries. The members of the committees, some of whom are well shilled in geolosy, explored the monatain on which these several beas of marble tie, and tested various blocks with the chiel and hammer. It appeared to all present, that for the purposes of building, or ornamental furniture, where durability and beauty are requisite, this marble offers inducements beyond all other ever discovered in this country. While other marble is more or less affected by acids, and the action of the elements, the Verd Autique, from its favorable composition, successfully resists both; the strongest acids producing but slight effervescence. There is a density of quality in it beyond most other marble: it works under the chiel and saw wish great facility, and is susceptible of taking and retaining a high polish, which the weather does not dim. There is a saw mill erected at the quarries, where the marble is prepared for the market, and which, though capable of greater power, is now only partially in operation with three gangs of saws, thirty-six saws in each gang. The character of the quarries is such that blocks of any size are chiselled out with facility and men of experience have confidently stated that pillars, four or five feet in diameter, and more than twenty feet in length, can be produced from them. We saw two blocks, each weighing twenty-two tons, twelve feet by six and a half, chiseled out and ready for the saw mills.

The marble is composed of green serpenting on building the new City Hall, left New York

and a half, chiseled out and ready for the saw mills. The marble is composed of green serpentine magnetian carbonate of lime and compact as-bestus, which is a peculiarly dense quality, and as it is admirably adapted for building purposes its decomposable ingredients being less than other marbles, there is no doubt it will become other marbles, there is no doubt it will become an article of general use in the United States, and New York, from which the whole country takes its tone, will not fail to lead the example for the encouragement of native growth and manufacture. For fronts of stores, for tables, for chimney pieces, for cemetery purposes, for a pedestal or base of a statue, the Verd Autique American marble is peculiarly adapted, and I am confident that for the new City Hall in the Park it could be used to advantage, not only as to permanency, but to the equally desirable view of ornamental design. I do not think, however, that an entirely green building would do for the law courts. I should like to see the new City Hall creeted on a green base (of the the law courts. I should like to see the new City Hall creeted on a green base (of the American Verd Antique marble) with green pilasters of the same material, and a white marble body, all capped with bronze. When alternated with white or light colored marble for the flooring of public or private buildings the Verd Antique will address itself to the tast the Verd Antique will address itself to the taste of every one as the most complete and ornamental. Every American will feel a degree of satisfaction and pride at the knowledge that these quarries, so favorably situated with reference to transportation to all markets in the States, are tikely to render the importation of Italian marble altogether impossible from its price and useless from its interiority.

The American Verd Antique Marble Company was chartered by the Legislature of Vermont in 1853. The capital stock of the company is \$400,000, divided into chares of \$100 cach. The other property of the company, consisting of blocks of marble, mill, machinery, tools, &c., amounts to over \$10,000. The names of its

The other property of the company, consisting of blocks of marble, mill, machinery, tools, &c., amounts to over \$10,000. The names of its officers are, William S. Sampson, President, Eoston; N. F Emmerson, G. W. Pinkerton, Daniel McCaine, David McCaine, Arnold Kendall, directors; Joseph H. Whitman, Treasurer; E. P. Walton, Jr., clerk, and Charles Alden, agent, at New York. The quarries were discovered under rather peculiar circumstances, by the brothers McCaine, (two of the directors of the company.) In appears that Daniel McCaine, a native of Massachusetts, had business in the neighborhood of Roxbury, in May, 1851, and accidentally heard, in the course of conversation with a figend, at whose house he stopped, that there was a quarry in the vicinage; he visited it, and after some due deliberation, offered the old farmer a certain price for twelve acres, which was accepted, and subsequently the young adventurer negotiated until he became possessed of about 150 acres of this rocky monutain; specimens were then submitted by McCaine to Protessor Jackson, of Boston, Assayer of the State off Massachusette, who in an elaborate report, states that "the marble is of the kind known under the name of American Verd Autique marble. It is one of the rare varieties of mar. states that "the marble is of the kind known under the name of American Verd Antique marble. It is one of the rare varieties of marble, and is remarkable for withstanding the action of acids and other obemical agents which at tack common marble." Mr. Sampson and Mr. Whiman purchased a portion of the property from the McCaines and the company, consisting of the officers above named, was formed. Daniel and David McCaine are twin brothers, and to like, not only in personal appearance but in dress, that it is impossible for a stranger to distinguish one from the other. Several curious mistakes are consequently occurring. One of mistakes are consequently occurring. One ibem (I shall not venture to say whether it w Daniel or David) told us that their sather, w sometimes does not see them for a month or two, cannot tell one from the other; though, said he, 'our wives never make any mistake." disary, that one of our party facetiously re-narried, that Daniel were two plain gold rings on his finger that he might know himself from David. The revemblance her

On the return of the party to Boston, they were again met by their municipal friends of that city, who took them on a fishing excursion down the bay. Altogether, the trip was a most delightful one: the members of the marble company and the Buston Common Council vieng with each other in their kindness and hospitalities to the visitors from New York.

More Cuban Patriots Leaving Spain.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD. Captz, June 4, 1854. The brig Foscano Constantino is advertised to call hence for New York, on the 7th inetant, having on board twenty-five Cabans, who have been pardoned by the general amneay. Among them there are those who accompanied the unfortunate General Lopez, and the no less brated Don Manuel Freundo Aguero and Don Leise Eduardo del Cristo, whose punishment of death the gallows was commuted to ten years' imprison ment. All are going out with enthusiasm, and hopeful for the future, in consequence of the dist culties which now exist between the American cutifes which now exist between the American Government and Spain, and of the just bemands made by the former power. They believe that the day has arrived when the cagle of Washington will hank with its mighty talens the claim that binds that at the most service and degraded of antions. They will consider themselves heapy if one day they can continue what has been begun; and it is their chief desire to be in the vanguard of the powerful American legions.

Custom House. On Wednesday last, about dark, as he scannicels, who have not yet been discovered, attempted to set fire to the Custom House. The facts, as they have come to our knowledge, are as

follows:

Between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M., the two nightwatchnien of the Castom House were on duty, as
usual, when a light was also vered in the Surveyor's
cpartment. Astorished at the sight, one of the
watchmen immediately roo up stairs and saw a large
blaze. The fire was tortunately extinguished before

blare. The fire was fortunately extinguished before any damage was done; it was set to an old specile box filled with papers, and deposited under the desk of the Gauger's office, to the correspor's department. The box was cally continued.

Had the fire originated at a later hoor, the building, together with the valuable documents therein, would have been in imminent danger of being consisted or greatly demaged, before the themen could have reached the spot.—New Orleans Bee, July 15.

A YERY SAD STORY.—The Edwardsville, (IIL)
Enginer, of the 13th, tells the ollowing—as and a
story as we may a lately heards.—We have just brack
of a serrowted incident—the effects of a fright. A
celered women, it wed Bruner, who, with ner has
bend, lived some shy miles from this place, was suppered to know where some stolen property was concaled. She denied ah knowledge of the property,
whereupon her accounts tolk her that unless she told
the troth they would take her from the house and
bang her. She sull stouth, denied knowing anything of the property, and as peared much frightened. On their repeating the threat to hang her she
fainted away, and ded in a she, it time sitemward.
She was encirale at the time. Since then her has
lend, through grief from her low, has become a
mentale. Such an ecommence should pa we a warning in future as to low far correion is carried to
rards defenceless wemon.

Boston, July 22, 1854. tion—Affairs at Cambridge—Yacht Races— New Buildings—The Nasty Quarter of the Town—The Rioters' Truds—The Herald on Massachusetts and Tennessee-Statis ties on Lunacy and Pauperism-Great Numbers of Foreign Paupers and Lunutics in Massachusetts-Death of Mr. Dustin.

The Anti-slavery Convention at Worcester on he 20th inst. was numerously attended and the speaking was much of it decidedly able. But few prominent men of either the whig or democratic parties was present. They are waiting their time, I suppose, to see which side the bangman is to be on, and intend to go with him. The speakers were largely of the ministerial order. Among them were two Rev. Beechers-Edward and William H.; Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Rev. Mr. Foster, Rev. Mr. Brewster, and Rev. Mr. Bingham. Most of the laymen who spoke were well known free soil leaders, such as Henry Wilson, E. L. Keys, J. L. Swift, L. Webb, Jr., and others. The exceptions were by no mouse of a remarkable character. Judge Morris, of Springfield, is a respectable whig, but nothing more. Mr. Hinsdale, of Pitte-field, do. do. Most of the gentle-men who figured in the business of of the meeting were free soilers. All this is the result of the action of the Whig State Committee, which forbade the whigs having anything to do with the Worcester convention, and the whigs very handsomely obeyed it. But for that edict, the whigs would have been largely represented by their prominent men at Worcester, and the democrats, too-the latter, in this business, being as faithful to the action of the former as the shadow to the substance. The man that tells them how to vote has been round, and put matters all square with them. Some of the lesser officers of the meeting were from the old parties, very good men, but not of the class A 1 in political matters. The truth is that you cannot improvise a party quite so easily as some good people suppose. These movements, however, will lead to something, but not exactly to what has been calculated upon by the more sanguine portion of the anti-Nebraska men. Their good point is, that they tend to breaking up of the good-for-nothing, worn-out, beggarly, effete, selfish, base, contemptible, and sordid old factions, that have had no rules for years, and whose nathat have had no rules for years, and whose ha-tural results are to be seen in the elevation of knavery and mediocrity to the places of Wirt and Jackson. In view of this fact, we ought to rejoice in all such movements, whether they be made by anti-slavery men or by pro-slavery

made by anti-slavery men or by pro-slavery men, or any other set of men.

Commencement day, at Cambridge, passed off very well. The exercises of the day were highly creditable to the young gentlemen who bore the principal parts in them. One of the three young gentlemen who were not admitted to the competition for the sort of honors current on the occasion, was Mr. Winthrop's son—a youth of much promise, but who has a little of that eccentricity which is supposed to accompany genius. Of the 99 persons who applied for admission to the college, 88 were successful. The celebration of the Alumni, on the 20th, was very successful. Mr. Felton's oration was scholarlike and elegant. Among those present was Mr. Quincy, Sen., who graduated at Harvard sixty-four years ago. There was quite a collection of brilliant men present, and not even the heat of the weather could mar the pleasure of the occasion, though it did not certainly add much to it. The next collegiate year will commence August 31.

The "Triennial Catalogue" of Harvard col.

of the occasion, though it did not certainly add much to it. The next collegiate year will commence August 31.

The "Triennial Catalogue" of Harvard college, published on commencement day, contains 156 pages beside the index, which extends to 60 pages. It has the names of all the graduates of the institution from 1642 to 1854, the very naming of which years, as the beginning and the ending of a certain period, is most suggestive to those who are familiar with the history of Massachusetts. It appears from this catalogue that there have been graduated at Harvard 6,312 persons. Of these, 4,339 are dead. The number of clergymen among those is 1,797, of whom only 351 are now living. The college has conferred honorary degrees on 498 persous. Of the surviving alumni the oldest is Thaddeus Fiskl, of West Cambridge, who is ninety-two years of age. He was of the class of 1786, and has survived his graduation day 68 years. He is a native of Weston. There are four others who are above ninety years, and thirty-two are between eighty and ninety years.

The Montgomery Guards made a very favorable impression. They are a time company of military.

There are to be two yacht races in our har-

be open to all boats of ten tons and upwards, and the prizes to be competed for are a gold watch, a spyglass, and a compass. The second will be open to all boats under ten tons and the prizes are to be a silver watch and a spyglass.

The old buildings on Pearl street between The old buildings on l'earl street between Purchase and Broad streets, are to be taken down, and a great granite block to take their place. Mr. Elijah Loring, who owns the estate, will erect the block. One can hardly believe that he is on Peurl street when walking up or down it in these days. The buildings are now pretty much all great stores and its sidewalks are heaped up with all sorts of merchandiss; so that there is no exaggeration to say that they have ceased to be of much use to the class of pedestrians. Yet it is but a few years since that street was one of the most quiet in town, and eminently the headquarters of literature and art. The Atheneum had its place there, art. The Athenseum had its place there, and it was a favorite querter for exhibitions of pictures, and so forth. The change that is going on must soon take in the nasty quarter of the town, including Purchase, Broad, and all that nest of streets that he about them, which that nest of streets are more intensely dirty toan any other part of Boston. I had the curlisity, the other day, to penetrate into that region, and found it to con-tain more stenches than Coleridge found at C. legue, and he count of I think, three recore and twelve in that accreat Roman city. I think I saw a million of Irish children there; I am I saw a million of Irish children there; I ac not sure that there was his more, but it's best to be mederate in these general estimate. Each was dirlier than the other, ye, some o ti em were perfect beauties, whose acquisitance with roop and water would rake them it mo els for painters in the angele line. The grown people if difference there was, were dirtier than the children. The air was pestilential, and I concluded to postpone my researches in it at quarter notif sometime after the com-mencement of anturan. I saw with pleasure the rising of the immense granite edifices on the chirts of this fil by region, and between which must soon be "crushed out" of existence. loacing giving way to Mammon. Morally, he change will not be much for the better, but physically, the improvement will be a great

There will be no trial of the Burns riot cases until next September. I do not bear whether Mr. Higginson adacres to his intention to plend guilty or not. He is so unsophisticated a mor-tal that I should not be surprised at anything he might take into his head to do. I presume, however, that he never yet heard an indictment rend. Judge Hoar will be much pleased at having got rid of what would have been to him an unpleasant tack, the trial of some of his

Some of our people thick that the HERALD Some of our people think that the Herake was unjust to Massachusetts a few days since, in an article in which a comparison between Tennessee and our State was made, in the matters of lasabily and properism. Massachusetts is so situated, geographically, as to have more than her share of paupers of every kind, that have no claim upon her good offices except that which proceed from their misery. Place foundation of the proceed from their misery. Place foundation is a position as from a perhaps her lists of paupers would be greatly increased. Place Massachusetts in such a position as Tennessee, and the number of her paupers would

not improbably quite equal what we now no matter whether she should be a slave free State. It was once my fortune—or a tune—to bold for a short time, an official no matter whether she should be a slave or a free State. It was once my fortune—or misfortune—to bold for a short time, an official position that gave me very good opportunities of ascertaining the facts with relation to our public charitable institutions, and I was estonished to see how large was the number of foreigners who received benefits from those institutions. During the year ending November 30th, 1852, there were admitted into the State Lunation Hospital, at Worcester. 128 foreigners—that is, persons who had no legal residence in Manachusetts, and though ninety-five patients of the same class were, during the same period discharged, 241 still remained there. There has been a steady, and latterly a very rapid increase of this class oi lunation in Massachusetts, for whose lunacy her institutions are no more responsible than they are for the existence of the cholera. There were but thirty-four State paupers at the Worcester institution in 1842. Ten years later they numbered 241, or, including those who were discharged in course of 1852, 335. The increase commenced, being very decidedly pronounced, in 1847, just about the time that foreigners began to arrive here is large numbers. Toward the close of the year 1851, the whole number of Irish pauper lunatics in fever hospitals—namely, at Worcester, at South Boston, at Norwich, and at Cambridge—was 385; of Englishmen, 27; of Sootchmen, 8; of Frenchmen, 5; of Spaniards and Italians, 2 each; of British provincials, 16; of natives of slaveholding States of this Union, 6; of the whole number of paupers in 1861, who were supported by the State, wholly or in part, more than four-fiths were either foreigners or born of foreign parents. When such facts are patent to all, resting upon the most rigidly correct of documents, it is hardly fair, I think, to assume a superiority for Tennessee at our expense. The Tennessee planter who has a negro grown old in his service must support him, and does not regard him as a pauper. In Massachusetts there are no permanent ties betw

sufficient to allow of it. The change has been productive of good results.

Mr. Dustin's death has excited very lively regrets among his numerous acquaintances here. He was an excellent man, very highminded, and destined, we all believed, to make a figure in our national political history. His appointment to a reponsible place in a territory that is rapidly growing to importance was looked upon by his friends as the first step in a career that they were confident would be brilliant and useful. Mr. Rantoul, who was a good judge of men's abilities and attainments, thought very highly of Mr. Dustin in both respects. It is an inferior matter, but I think he was the handsomest man that I ever saw.

ALGOMA.

Our Florida Correspondence.
JACKSONVILLE, Florida, July 17, 1854.

The Democratic State Convention-Congressional Nominations-Grand Whig Meeting—Revival of the Party,
The democrate of this State assembled in convention at Madison on Monday last, and

nominated Hon. A. E. Maxwell for re-election to Congress by a unanimous vote. Hon. E. C. Cabell, having declined a nor tion by the whigs, for Congress, has been placed on the legislative ticket of that party in Leon. county. Being decidedly the strongest man of that party in the State, great regret is mani-

fested at his declension as a Congressional candidate. Several other leading whigs in various sections of the State have also declined to enter the contest for Congress.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic whig meetings ever held in Duval county came off at the court house in this place on the 15th inst. Gen. Benjamin Hopkins presided, and George Stone, Eaq.. (county Clerk) acted as Secretary. A resolution was pessed calling for a State Convention of the whig party at Alligator, on the second Monday of August next, and recommending the nomination for Congressman of ex-Governor Thomas Brown. Spirited and effective remarks were made by Messrs. J. W. Bryant, F. C. Barrett, C Drew and George W. Call, which seemed to revive the old whig spirit and make it appear that the party is not dead, but possessed of more vitality than ever. didate. Several other leading whige in various

ever. Ex-Governor Brown has also been recom

ded by the whigs of Leon and Gadsden coun-ties, as their choice for the Congressional nomi-nation. He will, without doubt, be the nomi-nee of the party; and, being hard to beat on the stump, will undoubtedly give Mr. Maxwell a much closer run than he or his friends imagine. I would not be surprised if he should be triumphantly elected. ST. JOHNS.

> Useful Hints to Bankers. NEW YORK, July 18, 1854. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The many suggestions which have been madefor the prevention of beak note counterfeits. appear to be of no avail. I, therefore, present the following, believing it to be the only sure means of preventing an issue of fraudulent bank notes. Let the Presidents of all the banks in this city, or even all in the Union, have a meeting by appointment at some central point, and resolve upon this method. First, appoint one manufacturer of bank note paper, to manufacture for each bank that may have a representative at the meeting, paper of a reddish or blueish cast, each bill having upon it the name of the maker, President, and Cashier the have of the maker, President, and Cashier of the bank for which it is intended, in what is called (I besieve) a water line—the same as the id English laid letter paper. Let it be seenred by patent, and the restrictions imposed upon the maker, as stringent as those which govern the manufacturer of government englished.

Yeirpes.

Few bills are in circulation so well executed as to deceive the initiated, and with the above gnard placed upon them the making of counterfeit paper money would pay the manufac-turers but little profit, and would force them to

turers but little profit and would force them to teck come more henotable, or dishonorable emplyment that would pay them better. The opene to each bank would pay them better. The opene to each bank would be of no account whatever, when compared with the check upon reguery which this plan suggests.

A similar plan might be, and I think, is to eme extent adopted by merchanis in their check books, to prevent forceries of their rames which are almost daily reported. Some experienced person may see the foregoing, and at once point out the absurdity—but let him enegat something else, and I will be satisfied.

Will you please publish this pro bono publico and oblige.

and oblige.
A Cashier, who is an Old Reader.

A SNOW ARCH.—The neverpaper called the State of Shoins, addisord at Pertaind, says that one of the greatest carbotines ever situessed at the White Mountains is now to be found at Peckerman's Ravice, about three miles from the Gin Heuse. It consists of an arch of pare snow, spanning the brook that terables over the rocks from the sammits of the mountains. The ravine is the receptable of all the arche that the shows from the top of Mount Washington, and there can be no doubt that during the winter it accumulates to the depth of savoral hendred feet. As the brook begins to run in the aprine it wears its way through under the smoot, which gradually melts away at the approach of sammer, making the cavity arger and larger. On the loth of July the ravine was visited by several gentlemen, one of them being an engineer by whom the arch was measured. It was found to be 190 feet long, St wice, and 40 feet high on the lastide. The snow forming the arch so 20 feet high. The snow forming the arch so the arch in the bed of the brook, and ate their oliner at the foot of the cataract, which fails a thousand feet down the side of the mountains. The arch is on the southwast size of the mountains. The arch is on the southwast size of the mountains. The arch is on the southwast size of the mountains, and is exposed to the trays of the sen during most of the day. Lest year is remained until Angust 16th, when a warm rain of several days continuance melted it away.